

"AMERICANIZERS" AS HARMONY MAN SPEAKERS AT AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE TODAY

AMERICANIZERS AS HARMONY MAN

Say Justice Has Chance to Be President if He Consents to Run

CALL TAFT "DARK HORSE" How "Americanizers" View Presidential Timber

Roosevelt growing in popularity. Hughes as the harmony man. Taft as a steady horse. Wilson as the Democratic favorite.

If the informal opinions of men and women, obtained at the Bellevue-Stratford today at the Americanization conference, are an indication of the feeling throughout the United States concerning the next presidential election, American politics is in a chaotic state.

No two of the big men of the nation gathered here have the same opinion, except that all agree that Justice Charles E. Hughes has wonderful chances of being President, if he will only consent to run.

Abraham Bowers, a delegate representing the City Club of Boston, said that William Howard Taft has presidential aspirations again.

"Taft, I think, is the most receptive man in the country," said Mr. Bowers. "He is, I think, likely to be a successful dark horse in the Republican party. People in this part of the country have little idea how Taft has been kept before the people of the West. He, I think, has been doing more in the West to keep himself in the public eye than has Roosevelt."

"Although I voted for Taft in the last election, I am not for you know the women vote in my State—we have talked it all over, and we have decided that Wilson cannot have our vote this time. We, like thousands of others, do not like his Lusitania and the Anconia policies. We were thinking of voting for him until then."

"In the West there is feeling for Hughes or Root. Senator Borah and Cummins, too, seem rather in the line-light, but we think Hughes has the best chance for nomination if he will run."

William Lander, secretary of the State Industrial Board and a member of the Pennsylvania Board of Education, said the presidential situation has not reached a point where discussion would be permissible. "Of one thing I am sure," he said, "that C. D. Post has had the best chance for nomination if he will run."

T. A. Morrey, of St. Louis, another Western delegate, said: "Although I myself am what is usually considered a stand-patter, I feel that if we had a liberal administration, tempered with grape juice, we would have a healing concoction for our present national ills."

"Charles E. Hughes is the logical man for the nomination if he will consent to run. Wilson, of course, will be nominated by the Democrats. He is their favorite—no doubt about that. As a whole his Administration has been good," he added with a smile, "but he has not looked to our commercial interests as he should have."

WORK TO AID ALIENS IN U. S. LAUNCHED

Continued from Page One

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said that the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor, which at first confined itself mostly to attempting to keep undesirable aliens from becoming citizens, is now turning a greater share of its attention to positive work in assisting the desirable elements among the aliens to become good citizens. He advocated a school of American citizenship from which man would graduate just like in any school, and his "diploma" would entitle him to citizenship papers.

INFLUENCE OF POSTAL SAVINGS.

"The Postal Savings Plan" is one of the best friends the immigrant has," declared Carter B. Keene, director of the division of postal savings of the Postoffice Department. "We do not take the money away from banks," he said. "On the other hand, \$30,000,000 has been turned into banking channels by the Postal Savings Bank. We have turned money from idleness into use. We have invaded the domain of the tuncan bank and the chimney corner. We have also invaded the domain of the bogus private banker and immigrant, which preys on the credulities of his helpless brethren."

He said that 50 per cent. of the Postal Savings deposits were from the United States, who own 75 per cent. of the money on deposit.

Mr. Keene also said that the Russian is the biggest depositor in the system. Next to him comes the Italian. He said in Philadelphia, however, 75 per cent. of the deposits are by Italians. Advertising in the foreign language newspapers in this country, said Mr. Keene, has greatly boosted the postal saving system. The foreign-born residents here, said Mr. Keene, are learning rapidly not to trust their funds in the private bank.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

A resolution was introduced by Edward C. Rybicki, of New York, to start an agitation to open the naturalization courts at night. The resolution was referred to a committee.

Albert E. Rogers, of the National Christian Temperance Union, brought greetings from 10,000 churches, who wished to cooperate with the Americanization Committee in teaching the detrimental effect of American liquors to foreigners accustomed to different and less harmful brands.

Nathaniel Phillips, of the League of Foreign Born Citizens, said that many men who wanted to become citizens did not know where to go.

A resolution was introduced by Dr. P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education, asking the United States Government to aid the Americanization Committee by printing millions of pamphlets for the use of immigrants and containing information about American institutions in all languages, interspersed with English.

Peter Roberts, of the International Y. M. C. A., said we should work with and not for the immigrant. The immigrants are taught the wrong things, he said, and he gave as an amusing instance of ignorance of some ideas the fact that many who wished to change their names had expressed a desire to be known as "John L. Sullivan" or "Jesse Ward."

Albert Shanks, of the New York School Board's Bureau of Reference and Research, said that methods of educating immigrants in this country were far from efficient.

He said that the Americanization committee should have a few subjects in mind, but will help the State and the whole body of aliens as well. English is not taught to them properly in our schools. We do not want as much English as we have had in America—we want to get away from the idea of making immigrants into clumsy imitations of native Americans. We should give them an opportunity to develop along their own lines."

OPPOSES ANARCHIST BOOKS. Robert Bliss, of the American Library Association, said that the problem of Americanization had been a problem of the Library Association for 10 years. "It is not a question of inducing the foreigner to read, but of what kind of books he shall read," he said. "It is important to remember that the immigrant reads, as shown by the papers and books published in his native tongue. And, for example, at Pittston the Lithuanians had a Lithuanian Free Library. But much of the literature which is circulated among immigrants is of an archaic, vulgar, immoral. We must change the immigrant's point of view, first of all by inducing him to read books that teach English.

"We have a great deal of social unrest and inflammable material on hand," said Bernard Rothwell, of the Massachusetts Commission of Immigration. "Investigation is being made of the immigrant to see that efforts of private benevolence in Americanization result only in failure or partial success. Suspicion is aroused in the immigrant by these efforts. The protection which the immigrant must have should come from the State and nation in order to secure the immigrant's respect and loyalty to the land of his adoption."

Speaking on "The Catholic College and the Immigrant," Dr. Frank O'Hara, of the Catholic University of America at Washington, declared that the settlement of the Americanization of immigrants by evening school courses teaching English and showing that Catholic and American ideals harmonize. He attacked intolerance.

"The immigrant is not to be blamed for raising the question of whether or not he wants to be an American," Doctor O'Hara declared. "If he is an American citizen, means being intolerant."

STOTESBURYS ENTERTAIN. The objects, scope and methods of the Americanization movement were clearly stated last night at the E. T. Stotesbury residence. Mrs. Stotesbury, who is a vice chairman of the Americanization Committee, entertained 175 notable men and women at dinner, and as many more were admitted to her residence to listen to addresses by some of the most prominent of the movement.

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh's was one of a dozen eminent names that stood upon the list of speakers. The dinner, he said, was the most important ever held in a private residence in this city.

Sessions of the conference, addressed by such authorities as Anthony Campione, United States Commissioner of Immigration; Dr. P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the Americanization Committee; and Judge Clarence N. Goodwin, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, will go forward in the afternoon, and will be held in the great hall of the Bellevue-Stratford from 10 this morning until 5 tonight.

All sessions are open to the public. So many important persons are scheduled to attend that the most notable persons are limited to five minutes.

One of the very important features in connection with the conference was the opening yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Stotesbury's "Americanization Through Art" exhibit at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. The exhibit contains only the works of Pennsylvania's foreign-born artists and artists with parents of foreign birth. It is designed to show what America has done, artistically, for America, and what America has done for him. The exhibit, beginning today, is open to the public.

The scene at the dinner given by the Stotesburys last night was a festive one. The dinner, which was given in the great hall of the Bellevue-Stratford, was a most successful one. The dinner was given in the great hall of the Bellevue-Stratford, was a most successful one. The dinner was given in the great hall of the Bellevue-Stratford, was a most successful one.

Mr. Walsh goes on to name "active members of your committee" who, he says, are "relentlessly resisting any movement that would tend to free their employees from industrial tyranny." The problem of the immigrant, he says, is the problem of the wage-earner. The firm of which Mr. Stotesbury is a member financed the work of the committee. Mr. Walsh says there are "unspeakably wretched conditions."

He condemns the Pennsylvania Railroad system of "spies and armed guards, autocrats" who are the "keynote" of the talk that occupied the dinner guests. Serious purpose animated all the men and women gathered there. At the speakers' table sat Mr. Stotesbury, Governor Brumbaugh, Governor Miller, of Delaware, Frank Trumbull, Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France; Miss Kellor, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. Welfo, of the Y. M. C. A., C. H. Harrison, Alva B. Johnson, John R. Fahey, S. Stanwood Menken, W. J. Richards, Felix M. Warburg, John H. Finley, Miss Agnes Reppner and John Price Jackson. It was free that when the dinner was over, the tables removed, and the ballroom converted into an auditorium where addresses were given.

"No fewer than 100 cities of the United States already have manifested their eager interest in the work and aims of the National Americanization Committee," said Mr. Trumbull in opening the meeting. "What we are trying to become is a sort of clearing house to supply plans for this work to municipalities, civic bodies, chambers of commerce, colleges, schools and clubs, and to offer them suggestions for things to be done in a concrete way. The response has been so eager that we feel convinced that we are engaged in a great work."

Mr. Trumbull paid a graceful tribute to the hostess.

"We must express, at this moment, our gratitude to Mrs. Stotesbury. She has proved that she is a 'good housekeeper' in a bigger sense. The best housekeeping in these larger times is to have good housekeeping unity, State and national affairs. She is helping to make the world a better place to live in. She is making hospitality to the foreigner who comes to us. And hospitality must be the keynote of our committee's work."

DRAMATIC TOUCH TO MEETING. A touch of the dramatic, and certainly of the enthusiastic, was given the meeting when Miss Mary Antin, the Jewish girl who saw in America "The Promised Land" and wrote of her adopted country under that title, was lifted up on a chair. She had an American flag pinned to her dress. She talked so eagerly that her words fairly raced and tumbled over each other.

"Ah, this is a good sight to me!" she exclaimed, with her quaint accent. "A good, good sight. I cannot tell you how good. The old folks gather together to give of itself to those who come to America's shores seeking liberty, opportunity and equality. It is good to know that our prosperity has not killed us after the fashion of the old world. Philadelphia, in the old town where the Liberty Bell pealed out, they are up and doing and are pleading us, at last, the things we came to this country seeking."

MARY ANTIN TELLS WHAT IS MEANT BY "AMERICA FIRST"

Mary Antin, the young woman who landed in Boston not so long ago as a raw immigrant and who in this country has developed to be one of the leaders in teaching the American idea to other immigrants who do not learn as eagerly and quickly as she, spoke today of her understanding of the slogan, "America First."

Miss Antin gave the interview at the Bellevue-Stratford, where she is one of the speakers at the Americanization Conference in session here today.

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F. P. WALSH CONDEMNS AMERICANIZATION AS 'PATERNAL TYRANNY'

Chairman of Industrial Relations Committee Sends Sharp Letter to the Conference

"TRADE UNIONS IGNORED"

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, sent a letter to the National Conference on Immigration and Americanization today, condemning the purposes of the National Americanization Committee.

The Walsh letter declared that better standards of living and of citizenship among immigrant workers can only be brought about through the action of the machinery of agitation and that the trade unions are the agency to do that work. The letter, addressed to Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Americanization Committee, says in part:

"Several weeks ago, I, as Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, wrote you and the other members of your Executive Committee, requesting that the Board of Directors of the Americanization Committee endorse and urge the use of the American trade and labor unions as Americanization agencies."

"My letter remains unanswered except as Miss Frances Kellor has replied to it. As far as I am advised, the committee ignores my request that my letter be placed before the Executive Committee for discussion and action at a meeting which is to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury in Philadelphia on January 18, and evades my urgent plea that you use your powerful machinery of agitation and direct appeal to point out to the immigrant the advantage and necessity of a strong union organization if he and his fellows are to be protected from exploitation and oppression."

"Only one conclusion can be drawn from the response to my letter and from a close study of all the publicity material issued in my literature which you have issued. I am forced to believe that the last thing your committee desires is the Americanization of the immigrant, and that instead of attempting to set up a paternalism that will bring the workers of this country even more absolutely under the control of the employer than they are at present."

Mr. Walsh goes on to name "active members of your committee" who, he says, are "relentlessly resisting any movement that would tend to free their employees from industrial tyranny." The problem of the immigrant, he says, is the problem of the wage-earner. The firm of which Mr. Stotesbury is a member financed the work of the committee. Mr. Walsh says there are "unspeakably wretched conditions."

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JOHN H. FINLEY, AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION



LOUIS F. POST, CINCINNATI

ROOSEVELT HERE FOR BIG SPEECH TONIGHT

Continued from Page One

devoted, and not only a demand for military preparedness, but also the first "big gun" in which ever part, the ex-President intends to play in the coming national campaign.

Leaving New York on the 2 o'clock train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Colonel Roosevelt arrived at Broad Street Station at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His old friend, Dr. J. William White, who is so exactly in accord with the Colonel's temper and ideas that he even resembles him somewhat facially, has been confined to a cot in the University Hospital.

But Doctor White threw off the last lingering weakness of his indisposition in a truly Rooseveltian manner to entertain the Colonel, who went direct to the physician's home on South Rittenhouse Square to talk preparedness with one who believes in preparedness and rest up for his big effort at the Metropolitan tonight.

Colonel Roosevelt will dine at the home of Thomas M. Wilson, a prominent business man, at the opera house. His theme there will be "Fear God and Take Your Own Part."

Social and economic preparedness will be his message. While Congress is in the heat of discussion as to first and second lines of defense, continual armies and compulsory military training, Colonel Roosevelt will point out that ships and armies unsupported by internal preparedness will avail little.

The Colonel conceives internal preparedness as the promotion of internal unity by insistence on the same ideal of American citizenship, the same language, the same American standards of living everywhere throughout the country—in short, Americanization, the unification of industry or the adoption of national point of view for business, whether for peace or war; railway preparedness, both as a practical defense measure and a permanent business philosophy; industrial organization with reference not only to war industries, but also to all others; the actual federation of such public functions as health departments, etc., in emergency, and the constant potential federation of these in time of peace; above all, a national point of view on the part of the average American citizen.

IMMIGRANT WANTS ADVICE; DELEGATES ARE AT A LOSS

Much amusement was caused by a letter from an immigrant "in great trouble," which H. H. Wheaton, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, exhibited to the delegates. It raised a question, he said, as to whether or not Americanization should apply to immigrant women.

The letter was as follows: "I read your advertising that you wish that every foreigner who comes to America should know how to be a citizen of the United States. I love the country and I need to go to the night school, and I am much obliged to the Board of Education for that."

"But I am in great trouble. My wife is so stupid, but she does not allow me to go to night school. She want I should go with her out or in amusement places. If not she curse me and excrete me. Kindly let me know what can I do."

Just what advice the man will get is not known yet. The delegates couldn't make up their mind what ought to be done. They said they would probably first send some women to see the man's wife and interview her. They want the man to go to night school, but they don't want him to get in trouble with his wife.

Mayor Ellis' Daughter Ill

Much concern was caused today in Camden, N. J., by the serious illness of Miss Elizabeth Ellis, the youngest daughter of Mayor Charles H. Ellis, of that city. She has been ill at her home, 215 South 8th street, for more than two weeks with the grip, and heart trouble today made her condition serious.

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REAL HOME FOR ALIENS, AMBITION OF AMERICANIZATION DELEGATES

Colonel Roosevelt Expected to Launch Presidential Boom at Meeting Tonight—500 Rub Elbows on Plans to Make This a Simon-Pure America

Theodore Roosevelt is expected to shoot the first gun in his presidential campaign tonight at the Metropolitan Opera house, according to many delegates, who declare that he will use this opportunity of having the ears of the nation to spring his boom and to boost his own stock.

Joy was expressed by several delegates to the conference today that Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Peace Conference and Americanization fame, is much improved. Intimate Chicago friends said that, although it had not been publicly known, it was feared for a time that she had cancer. Doctors have announced that this fear is ungrounded and that she is improving.

"Although I am not a delegate to this conference, I am much interested in it, and consider it a move in the right direction. I think that in the past we have treated the immigrants shamefully. We have been too divided in the past. I well come a movement which will unite," said Dr. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania faculty.

"The Y. M. C. A. is trying to do a work of education of the new citizens and helping the old as much as possible in this Americanization movement," said George W. Tupper, of the Department of Immigration, Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A.'s.

One enthusiastic woman, when she arrived at the free literature table, promptly grasped the opportunity "to learn," saying, "Please do give me one of everything. This is such a wonderful movement; I want to know all about it."

There are 500 delegates at the conference, representing all organizations, which are working together for the success of making Americans of all who live in the United States.

Thousands of pieces of literature are being taken away by the delegates, who, when they return home, will give reports of this conference in the organizations, clubs, churches, schools and educational bodies which sent them.

A special campaign to get foreigners interested and attending night schools is being carried on during the conference by the committees headed by Raymond E. Cole. A little book entitled "Americanizing a City," is being distributed in an effort to make the delegates understand the need of public night schools where English can be taught.

One of the unexpected by-products of the Americanization conference will be the Americanizing of the native Americans. While we are busy "converting" immigrants, we will convert ourselves and our children."—Mary Antin.

One of the best attributes of the American nation, according to remarks of some of the delegates, is that this country is always looking for faults in itself, "to blame ourselves for things and to call ourselves names." That is the hope of the American nation—the hope of the Americanization movement. "No other nation in the world denounces itself as the United States does."

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Is something more than mere tone reproduction.

ARTIFICIAL tone reproduction is wonderful indeed. But it is not musical. A beautiful voice that is marred by mechanical timbre in its reproduction is no longer beautiful. It no longer satisfies the music lover, however great may be the artist.

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